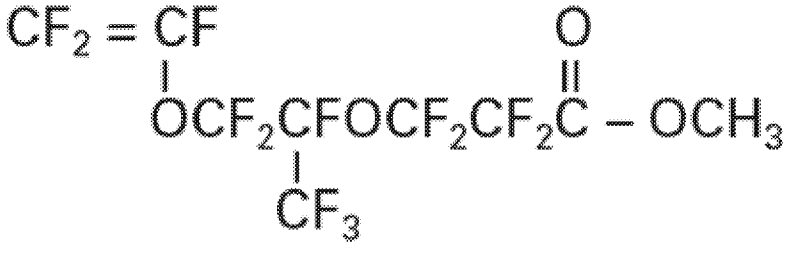
Message

**From**: Strynar, Mark [/O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=5A9910D5B38E471497BD875FD329A20A-STRYNAR, MARK]
**Sent**: 4/26/2019 11:40:41 AM
**To**: Nadine Kotlarz [nkotlar@ncsu.edu]
**CC**: Detlef R. U. Knappe [/o=ExchangeLabs/ou=Exchange Administrative Group (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/cn=Recipients/cn=user17c3f77b]
**Subject**: RE: Hydro-EVE

Nadine,

Two things happen to this compound:

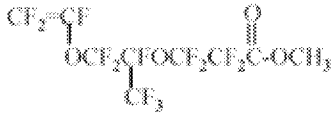
The methyl ester OCH3 on the end (right) can be de-esterified, leaving a carboxylic acid in the end. This will lead to the chemical that then turns into Hydro-EVE (m/z 406.9), this then undergoes a transformation to Hydro-EVE (m/z 426.9). The corollary would be the Nafion BP1 and the Nafion BP2 if the compound had a sulfonate on the end instead of a carboxylate.



**From:** Nadine Kotlarz <nkotlar@ncsu.edu>
**Sent:** Thursday, April 25, 2019 11:31 AM
**To:** Strynar, Mark <Strynar.Mark@epa.gov>
**Cc:** Detlef R. U. Knappe <knappe@ncsu.edu>
**Subject:** Hydro-EVE

Mark,

I'm trying to understand the origin of Hydro-EVE.
EVE (Ester Vinyl Ether) a Chemours fluorointermediate.



Based on the product information for EVE, it looks like Hydro-EVE is an impurity in EVE.
Have you heard of Iso-EVE, another impurity listed?

Nadine